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POETRY.

VISIONS.

I dreamt that thou wert a beauteous dame,
Who lived in the days of yore,
And I thought that a myriad of suitors came,
And knelt thy charms before;
Then I looked on a brilliant tournament,
And I heard the trumpet's strain,
And a number of gallant knight were bent
To strive on the martial plain:
There was a laurel crown, and the favor'd knight
Who bore that prize away
Might claim the hand of thy beauty bright,
On the morn of that joyous day;
And I thought that I was a warrior bold,
And I won the laurel crown—
Twas dearer to me than a wreath of gold,
At thy feet I laid it down.

Again I dreamt—ar d methought that I
Was a proud young cavalier,
Who liv'd in the gloom of his lov'd one's eye,
And thou wert the one meat dear;
We dwelt in the sunny land of Spain,
And a thousand gallants strove
The heart of thy virgin breast to gain,
Yet thou gav'st to me thy love;
And I cause to thy balcony's jutting shade,
By the light of the moon and star;
And I watched a pensive sermons
To my lightly strum'd guitar:
I bore thee away in the dreamy night,
To the holy altar's side;
And there, in thy garcets of snowy white,
I made thee my blessed bride.

I breathe to thy beauty my true heart's sigh,
And thou seem'st to my walking gaze,
As fair as thou wert to my dreaming eye,
When a nymph of the olden days;
And I love thee as well as I lov'd in my dream,
When I thought thee a maiden of Spain,
And sung by the light of the starry gleam,
To my sweet guitar the strain;
Though the dazzling pageants of vision hath fled,
The star of my dreaming is here;
And though fancy's illusions around it are spread,
Tis as fair—to my soul 'tis as dear:
The spirit of life from my bosom should flee,
And unto you fair heaven stray;
Though bright as the heaven of my dream it should be,
'Twould avail not if thou wert away. J. B. R.

From Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

JOSHUA FLEEHART.

An interesting border tale was related to me, by a gentleman for several years personally acquainted with the actor. Joshua Fleehart, was born and brought up in the frontier settlement of western Pennsylvania, in the days of her border warfare. He was as much a child of the forest as any copper colored tenant; his whole life, from boyhood to thirty years of age, having been spent in hunting bears, deer, buffalo, and occasionally Indians. He was also an experienced trapper: and knew how with astonishing tact, to counteract and overcome the cautious cunning of the half reasoning beaver, when once in their neighborhood, of securing them in his traps. His person had been formed after one of nature's largest and most perfect models; being several inches over six feet in height, with hands of uncommon muscular size and strength. His face was broad with high cheek bones, terminating in a projecting chin, indicative of great firmness of purpose and national bravery. A light humor's cap covered his head, affording a slight protection to his small keen eyes, which always shone with uncommon lustre at the approach of danger. He could neither read nor write; but as his mental faculties had been uncultivated, his outward sense became doubly acute and active.—His usual dress was in the true backwood's style; consisting of moccassins, buckskin leggings reaching above the knees, and fastened to a garment around his loins, a coarse woollen hunting shirt, covered his arms and body, the shirt reaching to the top of his leggings, and fastened around him by a broad leather belt, to which was suspended a hunting knife and tomahawk;—while a spacious powder-horn and bullet pouch hung by a strap from the opposite shoulder.—The rifle he was accustomed to use was one of the largest calibre; and of such a thickness and length that few men were able to raise it to the eye with a steady hand.

His four brothers were all of the same gigantic mould, one or two of whom were employed as rangers by the Ohio company during the Indian war. Two sisters were also more

than six feet in height. When the colonists from New England took possession of the country about Marietta, Fleehart resided with his wife and family of young children on an island on the Ohio river near Belpre; since become classic ground as the scene of Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and the abode of Blaunerhasset, so touchingly described by the patriotic eloquence of William Wirt. After the war broke out in 1779, he removed his family to "Farmer's Castle," a strong stockaded garrison opposite to the island, and resided there himself; but in the most dangerous times he would hunt fearlessly and alone in the adjoining forests; and whenever there was an alarm given by the rangers, who constantly scoured the woods and the other tenants of the Castle were seen burrying from their corn fields within its protecting walls, Fleehart would almost invariably shoulder rifle and take to the adjoining woods, like honest Leather-stocking in the "Pioneers," giving as a reason that he could do more service there in case of an actual attack; and also feeling himself more free and courageous when behind a tree fighting in the Indian manner, depending on his own personal activity, than when cooped up in a garrison. During the Indian war in 1774, being tired of confinement, he determined to have a hunt by himself, and again breath freely in the forest. Knowing from all experience that the Indians almost invariably confine themselves to the vicinity of their towns during the winter months, he pushed immediately for their best hunting grounds. Taking his canoe, rifle, traps, &c., he, late in November, ascended the Sciota river, to near the spot where Chillicothe now stands; being ten or fifteen miles from the then Indian Chillicothe. Here he built himself a bark hut, and spent the winter with all that peculiar enjoyment which is known only to the breast of the backwood's hunter. He had been very successful in the chase, and had loaded his canoe with the hams of the bear, elk, and the deer; to which he had added numerous packages of their skins, of those that more valued beaver—with all the precaution of an experienced warrior in an enemy's country, he had securely fastened his well loaded canoe several miles below, behind the willows which then bordered the shores of the Sciota. The melting of the snow, the swelling buds of the sugar tree, and above all the flight of the wild geese on their annual northern tour, reminded him that it was time for him to depart. He had cooked his last meal in his solitary hut, and was sitting on a fallen tree in front of it, examining the pruning and lock of his rifle; the sun had just risen, when looking up the bottom he saw a large Indian examining with minute attention the tracks of his moccassins, made as he returned to his camp. While hunting in the direction of the Indian towns, the day before, his acute and practical ear had distinguished the report of an Indian rifle at a remote distance. Fleehart immediately stepped behind a tree, and waited until the Indian had approached within the sure range of his shot. He then fired, and the Indian with a yell and a bound fell to the earth. The scalping knife had commenced its operation, but as he was not quite dead he desisted, and fell to cutting loose some of the silver bands with which his arms were profusely ornamented* and tucked them under the folds of his hunting shirt. While thus busily occupied, he looked up and saw four or five Indians close upon him. This being too numerous a party for him to encounter alone, he seized his rifle, and took to his heels. They fired upon him but without effect; he soon left them all behind but two, who being more swift on foot than their companions, continued the chase four or five miles, without his being able to leave them—he often stopped and treed, hoping to get a shot and disable one of them and then kill the other; at his leisure; as soon as he took a tree, the Indians did the same, and by flanking to the right and left, soon forced him to uncover, or stand the chance of a shot.—In this dilemma, he concluded to try the hills, and leave the level ground on which they had so long been struggling. His vast muscular power gave him the advantage, as he could ascend the steep side of the hill more rapidly than his lighter but less muscular foes.—Perceiving him to be leaving them, the Indians stopped and fired; one ball passed so near, that it cut away the handle of his hunting knife as it hung by his side, jerking the blade so violently against it as to make him think for a moment that he was wounded.—He immediately returned the shot, when the Indians with a loud yell abandoned the chase. Fleehart, a little out of wind, made a wide circuit in the hills, and into the river near where he had lastened his canoe, and finding all safe, he lightly jumped on board, and pushed vigorously through the day; at night he lay down in his canoe, and when he awoke in the morning was just entering the Ohio; crossing over the southern shore, he coasted along its calm waters, and reached Farmer's Castle in safety, laden with the spoils of his foes, and gratified with the admiration of his former companions.

* In excavating the Ohio canal not far from the scene of Fleehart's adventure, the skeleton of an Indian was found with several broad silver bands on the bones of his arms.—As Fleehart stripped off only a part of the bands it is more than probable that this was the identical Indian.

After the peace as the tide of emigration rolled westward, Fleehart still kept on the borders, and was finally killed in some petty quarrel with his natural foes, the red men of the forest.

TECUMSEH,

A Chief of the Shawnee tribe, and a brigadier General in the British army, was born in 1769; a year remarkable for the production of great men. Bonaparte, Wellington, Cuvier, Canning, Sir Walter Scott, were born in this year. Tecumseh was not a Shawnee by birth; his parents were of another tribe, as the writer of this sketch was informed by one of the most intelligent of the Cherokees. Tecumseh was one of three children at a birth; a circumstance remarkable anywhere, but decidedly so among the aborigines of this country, who are not very prolific. This was considered by the tribe as portending famine; and the parents, according to a usage among them, were obliged to leave the tribe as soon as the mother was able. Her fate would have been the same had she borne twins only. She, with her husband, and a few of her kin who would not forsake her, made their way to the Shawnee, and she was received by them with great kindness; for these children of the forest have an impression, that kindness to one in distress will always be rewarded by the Great Spirit, so that the errors of the imagination are corrected by the impulses of the heart. The three children were sons. They were sagacious, and early became distinguished in this tribe, and extended their fame beyond it. The oldest was killed in the attack upon Lexington, in Kentucky. He was a bold warrior. Tecumseh was the orator, and the other became a prophet, who assisted Tecumseh to keep his hold on the affections and understandings of his followers. He was the enemy of the new settlers in this country; and if he made peace from prudence, his temper was still implacable. He was in every battle but that of Tippecanoe, from the defeat of Harmer, which happened on the 5th of October, 1813. Tecumseh was a man of exalted talents. He saw the advantages of civilization, but knew that his race would become extinct by its influence, and he made up his mind to oppose its progress at all hazards.—His eloquence was of a high order. It was considered by his red brethren, as well as by the Americans, as bold, direct, epigrammatic, figurative, and succinct.—

I contained many thoughts in a few words, and those the very words which should have been used. He was vindictive and ferocious in war, and he made up his mind to oppose its progress at all hazards.—His eloquence was of a high order. It was considered by his red brethren, as well as by the Americans, as bold, direct, epigrammatic, figurative, and succinct.—

It contained many thoughts in a few words, and those the very words which should have been used. He was vindictive and ferocious in war, and he made up his mind to oppose its progress at all hazards.—His eloquence was of a high order. It was considered by his red brethren, as well as by the Americans, as bold, direct, epigrammatic, figurative, and succinct.—

Witness—Who made you?

Attorney—Why, I don't know, I reckon it was Aaron.

Witness (turning to the jury)—Well now, I have read in the good book that Aaron made a calf, but I don't know how the darned fool got here.

The Court was convulsed with laughter.

They came home when he saw his neighbors going to dinner and found one child sitting in the sand beside the door gnawing a bone, that had been picked before a half dozen times. But the little white-headed thing looked as happy as a king. He went in and found his wife crouched over in a low rocking chair, looking the picture of famine, and trying to nourish a little sickly looking babe she held in her arms; but he saw no signs of dinner. I say, Molly, what you got for dinner? I told you Mr. Lindsey this morning, we had nothing in the house. Nothing at all. No meal nor bread, nor butter, nor meat, nor potatoes, nor a mouthful of anything that can be eaten. Well, well, Molly, I say pick up a little something or other, and let us have dinner, for I am in a hurry.—Port, Courier.

PRACTICAL LESSONS ON HEALTH—From an unpublished Journal of a Physician)—Founded on long experience, and not derived from books.—Authors, and literary and nervous persons, whose brains are subject to perpetual excitement and a large expenditure of their energies, require longer sleep and repose to restore their exhaustion, than those whose lives are passed in laborious exercises of the body.

Those whose occupation render it necessary to lead a life of confinement, or of sedentary habits, should daily devote a portion of their time to athletic and robust exercises in the open air, which refresh and invigorate the mind, if not too laborious.

Those who smoke a great deal are never temperate. Drunkards, it will be remarked, always reject tobacco, when liquor obtains the mastery—because the stomach is so excited and irritated, that smoking acts as an emetic. For the same reason, on rising from their couch the more sensitive and relaxed condition of this organ, at this part of the twenty-four hours, generally causes them to part with their breakfast. By this symptom a confirmed drunkard may be detected.

The best remedy for seasickness is to keep on deck, and work with the crew. We never scarcely see sailors suffering from this distressing malady; for powerful exercise of the body enables the digestive functions to perform their duty. Hence, from inaction, fowls cooped up in cages are also much subject to it, while the pigs, sheep, &c., having a wider range in the long boat, escape.

One of the most prolific sources of liver diseases, is want of exercise, causing torpor and obstruction in the digestive organs. And one of the most fruitful sources of that prevailing kind of insanity which is called melancholy, are these same derangements in the liver, causing morbid and unnatural impressions upon the mind, which, in turn, aggravate the disease itself. Moderate and agreeable exercise—such as gardening, walks through beautifully laid out grounds, horseback riding, &c.—are great remedies. Hence the efficacy of this moral treatment of late years in lunatic asylums, where it has caused a revolution, and substituted kindness and common sense for brutality and chains.

Persons who are disposed to be fat or corpulent, are always liable to be bilious or dropsical; because the same condition of the secreting or assimilating functions which produce the accumulation of oil or fat or water in the body, cause also a redundancy of bile and enlargement of the liver. Lord Byron never made a truer remark than that "fat was an oily drop of water."

Fat persons are of a pituitous, watery and relaxed fibre. Lean persons of a dry, rigid, hard fibre. One is the harpsichord unstrung, the other wound up to a high degree of tension. The former are subject to depositions and enlargements in the cavities and organs—the latter more liable to inflammations and fevers.—Therefore, the diet of the former should be lighter, less fatty, and more animal, and even slightly stimulating; while the latter may indulge more freely in juicy fruits and succulent vegetables, as their digestion is stronger and warmer, if we may use the term.

In health, the quantity of food taken should be sufficient to produce only a slight degree of distension, as this assists digestion, and the quality should be a due mixture of animal and vegetable dishes—not too great a variety of the latter, and the whole proportioned to the degree of exercise taken.

Every meal in winter, especially, should be more animal than vegetable, and at this season the dinner should always be accompanied with more or less vegetable pickles and salt, to dilute the bile and blood, which are thick in cold weather, from the greater quantity of oily animal food eaten—and every meal should be followed by preserves of fruits, or sugar alone, with water, as a purifier of the food and corrector of digestion.

A small quantity of meat should be taken at breakfast in winter, and a larger quantity at dinner, which last meal should be deferred till late in the afternoon, when the labors of the day are finished. These two meals are quite sufficient.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, June 6, 1834.—The Senate were entertained with an interlude this morning, between Dr Linn, of Mo., and Mr Poindexter, of Mis. (O my!) in which the latter was left in the "first ditch," as he was at New Orleans. Dr Linn had reported a Bill relative to some lands in Mo., on which the settlers had "squatted," like the "toads" of Eden, before the territory had become a State; Mr P. being on the same committee, notified of its sittings, and consenting to the Bill nevertheless moved to have the accompanying documents printed, and complained that no report accompanied the Bill. As a course of this kind was calculated to retard the progress of the bill, and postpone it to another session, Dr Linn very candidly informed his honorable colleague, that he considered his conduct "mean and contemptible." This drew a courteous response from Mr P. in which he intimated that he should not regard any thing coming from that quarter, at the same time doubling up his digits with a sort of Thrasonical brag. The Dr rejoined in no measured terms, alluding to the private and public character of his antagonist, as well as his morals and courage and concluded with saying, that respect for the dignity of the Senate alone prevented him from expressing his sentiments of the member from Mis. in language appropriate to his character and conduct. In the course of the dialogue, the Dr took an opportunity to contradict flatly all Mr P.'s assertions, and left him to ruinous upon all. Mr. P.'s assertions, and left him to ruinous upon them. Dr. Linn is naturally a very mild, amiable man, and as inoffensive as a flask of Dupont, till he encounters a spark of insult, and then, presto! he explodes as quick! He is about 45 years of age, rather above the middling stature, of compact and muscular make dark hair and eyes, and of an animated and pleasing expression of countenance.

He left his seat, and retired to the recess immediately after this incident, and several of the opposition Senators came round him, as well as friends; but poor Poindexter was "left alone in his glory." He was really an object of pity as well as contempt, for nobody went near him. After the lapse of some time, he was observed to go up to Mr Frelinghuysen, and converse a moment in a manner that indicated he wanted some ghostly advice, for the supposition that he asked his "friendly" aid in an affair of honor, is forbidden by the well known fact that he belongs to the church militant, and is of course a non-combatant. Every body said when they saw the Christian meekness of the Senator from Mis., "that Biddy won't fight." There is no probability of the "affair" resulting in any "legislative actions," any more than Mr Clay's resolutions: and it is seriously believed that the Senate will not grant the Senator (who professes to be so ready to peril his life for his honor) even in executive session, to push up the affair with screech, and put his apology on record.

By the way, I heard to day from the thousand echoes that reverberate in the rotunda, that affairs of honor arise sometimes in secret sessions, as well as get adjusted there. It is said and believed, that about ten days since, in secret session, that an Honorable Senator from Ala. challenged one of the late Commissioners of Ghent; but it is not known whether he will accept the challenge on account of the deposits being removed; and it is thought he will not fight till after he has explained the "errors of fact and opinion—no doubt unintentional," relating to the treaty. If they would only measure "twelve paces" in the Senate chamber, it would be doing "executive business," with a witness. Panics have taken the place of pistols, and it is not at all probable we shall see any powder in all Congress, except what an Honorable Senator from Connecticut wears—who, by the way, is the finest specimen, both in dress and person, of a gentleman of the old school, that I have ever seen—I mean Judge Smith. It is not, however, simply his person that commands him to my respect, but a proper sense of his legislative duty and senatorial dignity, which elevates him above the low ean of party prejudice. Herby hangs a tail. One of the Vigil "Groaners" one day groaned an argument against the administration upon Judge Smith's being turned out of office; but the Judge instantly rose and upset him and his argument, by saying that he had not been turned out, and that he had nothing to complain of in his case against the administration; on the contrary, he saw nothing in its conduct as regarded him, but what was fair and honorable. Justice requires me to add a word touching his colleague, Gov. Tomlinson. In open session I have seen nothing in the conduct of either of these Senator, but what has been high-minded and honorable, during this "panic" session. They have voted with their party; this was their duty; but they have not degraded themselves with their party; and this is to their honor. I must say for little Rhody too that she has not been "cantankerous;" and further, I say not.

REIS EFFENDI.

that they have assisted in electing an administration man, that was not the first choice of the administration party. Under other circumstances doubtless he would have been their first choice but the persevering and arduous duties of Mr. Polk, and the success with which he had acquitted himself of his duties, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, entitle him, in the opinion of his friends and the party, to the honor of the Speaker's Chair. One can perceive that even in discharging those duties, which should have entitled him to this honor, that he might very naturally have defeated his claim by exciting envy and rivalry. He had won for himself no mean honors in the discharge of his duty; and it is not in our nature to be willing that one man should win all the honors, though we ourselves cannot hope to attain them. He must have necessarily disaffected some of the party in the discharge of his duty; and they would console their feelings, by bestowing their honors upon a rival. He who first makes the breach generally falls in it, and those who follow win the spoils of victory. Mr. Polk has long manfully stood in the breach; and it is very naturally regretted by his personal friends, that he should have been passed over. He is, however, too highminded to show any disaffection; and too honorable to neglect any duty, untiling support to the party, and continue to receive the entire respect and confidence of the administration.

The Senate have, to-day, bestowed their "collective wisdom" on private (not public) "distress;" and sent some hopes of relief to numerous claimants, through these cabalistic characters. *Petitioned*. Fridays and Saturdays are dull days here, except for memorialists and petitioners. Some times there is a little interest created for the audience, as well as the petitioners, especially when any thing comes up concerning Mis., for then one of the Senators, who "represents the State in part," pokes his nose into it.

The House have been engaged for two days on appropriations for District Columbia. Bills have been reported for some hundreds of thousands, I believe, for various improvements; but what their fate may be I know not. I think if they would report a bill for the appropriation of five thousand Yankees, to be disbursed in this district, it would befit it more than the appropriation of as many million of dollars to be expended under any commissioner they have yet had here. The city has called on Congress to pay the interest on their Holland debt, about \$60,000; and a proposition to pay the amount for three years annually, has occupied the House to-day. There were various speakers for and against it. Judge Southerland advocated it very ably; and spoke at large upon the propriety and duty of making Washington, what the Father of his country intended it should be, the city of the Union, splendid and attractive; so that every American should be proud of it and all be induced to visit it, and feel that they have a share in its honor and prosperity. As a Philadelphian, said he, I would furnish my part to rear it up as it ought to be built, a proud monument of our union and our glory. Are we called upon to bear a portion of its taxes for three years? Why it belongs to every State in the Union. You talk about raising a monument to Washington! the Hollander may come here and take possession of your city for its bankruptcy,

On Monday I expect we shall have an "exasperated" debate in the Senate, about concurring in the joint resolution for adjournment. I am inclined to think they will not go beyond the time indicated by the House. The Kentucky election remains yet on the tapis. The Bank Report, I think, will not be acted on; there will be enough to occupy the three remaining weeks—and probably all will be anxious by that time to "shake the dust from off their feet," in testimony against prolonging the session.

REIS EFFENDI.

From the Augusta Age.

MR. SHEPLEY'S SPEECH. We take great pleasure in placing before our readers the excellent Speech of Mr. Shepley upon the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clay, requiring the public money to be deposited, after the first of July, in the United States Bank. It exhibits in a clear and forcible manner the great points involved in the controversy now pending between the people and the Bank, and exposes with great effect the immense and dangerous power possessed by that institution, which, under pretence of regulating the currency, it has wantonly exerted, in paralyzing the energies of the country and producing pressure and distress upon the people, for the purpose of extorting a recharter. The sudden and alternate expansion and contraction of its discounts, and its almost exclusive control of the domestic exchanges of the country have been the principle means with which the Bank has attempted to effect its objects.

Mr. Shepley introduces a tabular statement showing the course which has been pursued by the administration upon Judge Smith's being turned out of office; but the Judge instantly rose and upset him and his argument, by saying that he had not been turned out, and that he had nothing to complain of in his case against the administration; on the contrary, he saw nothing in its conduct as regarded him, but what was fair and honorable. Justice requires me to add a word touching his colleague, Gov. Tomlinson. In open session I have seen nothing in the conduct of either of these Senator, but what has been high-minded and honorable, during this "panic" session. They have voted with their party; this was their duty; but they have not degraded themselves with their party; and this is to their honor. I must say for little Rhody too that she has not been "cantankerous;" and further, I say not.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, June 7, 1834.—It gives me pleasure to assure you that the administration party lose nothing in the election of Mr. Bell as their Speaker. His talents and integrity are alike unquestioned; or he would not have been supported, as he was, by many of the oldest and firmest friends of the administration, nor by the opposition. The ablest man on their side, Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, received all the strength they could, or can unite, on any one. Mr. Bell, for various reasons, had been silent and inactive during the session; and it was therefore supposed by the opposition, that he would favor them; but the fact, that Mr. Wild received their votes upon the early ballots, forbids the belief that he was their choice. They assisted, however, with some of his personal friends, in securing his election. All that they can say is,

regarded as one of the best vindications of the government while in his charge, from all the course pursued by the Executive in relation to the Bank, and one of the most convincing appeals which has been made to the people during the present session of Congress, against the dangerous power of this corrupt and irresponsible institution.

We cannot permit this occasion to pass without adverting to the violent and malignant abuse with which Mr. Shepley has been so lavishly assailed by the Bank presses. It is in pursuance of the unprincipled system uniformly resorted to by the enemies of the administration to break down every individual of that integrity who opposes their ambitious designs.

No one has been more clearly marked out by the leaders of the opposition for this sacrifice than Mr. Shepley. He was elected to the U. S. Senate by a republican Legislature, truly both, expunged from the journal of the

Senate, representing the opinions of the people of Mis., uniform and decided republicanism, his moral worth, his political integrity and his powerful talents clearly pointed him out as a suitable representative of their opinions and wishes in the Senate, and they looked forward with pride to the period when he should take his seat, believing that he would redeem in that body the character of our State, which had been sunk so low by the baseness and rascality of Holmes, the sycophancy of Sprague and the political delinquency and degeneracy of both. Nor have they been disappointed. On his first appearance at Washington he boldly

took his stand against the usurpers in the Senate, they felt his power and determined to sacrifice him. This has been attempted in two ways—the one, by pouring out, through their Washington letter writers, the vials of their wrath, and assaulting him with the most malignant and virulent personal abuse—the other, by puffing his colleague, Mr. Sprague, whose

disobedience to the instructions of his constituents, and whose fawning sycophancy to Webster and other leaders of the Massachusetts aristocracy have obtained for him the loudest plaudits of the Bank gentry. But neither

course has produced the intended effect upon the reputation of Mr. Shepley. He stands unshaken in the confidence and esteem of his constituents, and his valuable services in the cause of the people will be justly appreciated and long remembered, while his delinquent colleague Mr. Sprague will be compelled to retire to private life a bankrupt politician, reaping his just reward, for violating the instructions of his constituents and for misrepresenting their known wishes and opinions.

VOICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the following Resolutions were passed by a vote of 163 to 62:—*N. H. Patriot.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That

we approve of the course of the Administration

of the General Government, and that the Presi-

dent of the United States, by his ardent endeav-

ors to restore the constitution to its original, u-

nity, by his stern integrity and unbending firm-

ness in resisting the approach of corruption in

every Protean shape, is staying the lavish ex-

penditure of the public money in an uncon-

stitutional system of internal improvements by the

national government, in settling the tariff on a

equitable basis, in his prompt resistance to all

measures tending to the dissolution of our union,

and in his unyielding stand which he has taken

against the recent alarming proceedings of that

institution, the United States Bank, and in the

bold and resolute stand which he has taken

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LONDON, 6th March, 1834.

Gentlemen : At five P. M., the hour of assembling, with my friend, I took my stand in the Lobby of the House of Commons. In a few minutes Mr. M. Member from Westminster arrived. I was introduced to Mr. T. from New York; as wishing to see how business was done there—and a ticket for the gallery requested. Mr. M. said, he had just parted with both his tickets, (each member is allowed two tickets per day for their friends—strangers pay 2s 6d to get in the gallery) but he could get me in notwithstanding; he soon returned with a written order from the Speaker to admit me on the floor of the House. It is just such a looking room, gallery and all, as the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar street—in place of the pulpit, there stands a throne, gilded and grand enough; in front of the throne the Speaker sits, with a large wig on his head, having two tails, and hanging from each shoulder, and resting on his breast—they are as large as the tail of a merino sheep, and look exactly like the picture of Lord Eldon, you have seen the sign of Gould, Banks & Gould, corner of Broad and Wall streets. A table stands before him, at which sit too Clerks; they too, have wigs and tails; only the wigs are plainer, and the tails shorter; on the table lies a golden, silver or gilted Mace—this is a powerful instrument in the hand of the Speaker, especially when he knocks down the opposition with it; on the right and left of the Chair are rows of seats, studded and covered with leather, rising above each other. On the left, sit Cobbett, O'Connell & Co.; on the right, the Ministers; under the front gallery are also raised seats, to accommodate strangers, admitted on the floor. Of course, there is a large open space between the front seats and the Speaker's Chair. When I entered, this open space was filled with members, standing, and most of them having on their hats; they were in small groups, and conversing as loud as merchants do on 'change; and other members, on each side of the house, were sitting, some covered and some uncovered; many of them were also talking in pairs, and a few, but very few, were listening to the member that was speaking.

This same speaker was no other than the great Daniel O'Connell, Esq. It matters nothing to us what he was speaking about; but his manner, manner and voice, very much resembled the matter, manner and voice of the late Thomas A. Emmett. Mr. Holcomb next rose in support of O'Connell's project. While he spoke, a scene ensued which I never could have believed would have been acted in the British House of Commons, had I not seen it with my own eyes. British House of Commons, indeed! thought I, as I viewed the uproar; common enough you look in all conscience; and a Reformed Parliament too. You have often seen in their speeches the word (Hear) and sometimes (Hear, Hear.) I used to think this was indecorous enough—but it was, hear, hear, hear, hear, five times, by five times twenty-five voices at once, and as fast as they could blow them out of their mouths—strangers in the galleries joining in the confusion—then it was, ba, ba, ba, and at last they came to loud hurrah! Here Mr. Holcomb paused. Says he, "Mr. Speaker, am I to be insulted in this manner in this House with impunity. If any gentleman will step forward and give his name, I shall know how to take my measures." Here he was again drowned by the cheers, the babs, the hurrahs, and a universal laugh, in which the Speaker of the House, the Clerks, Doorkeepers and strangers, joined. In 1793, there might have been more blood shed in a meeting of the Sons of Liberty in Paris, but more confusion and more noise I think there could not be. Says I to my neighbor, is this the fair famed House of Commons. Was it by such men and manners that the measures which lost to Britain a continent were sanctioned?

Was it here or in the next room, that Lord Chatham, while protesting against the mad measures of Lord North, sunk down and died at his post? Was it thus the orders in council were confirmed, which eventuated in the late war? And is it thus they discuss plans, on which hang the life and interests of millions? It is even so—and this is the Parliament, and a Reformed Parliament too, who think they are the men, and that wisdom will die with them. Thinks I, had Hall, Hamilton, or Fidler, witnessed such a mob-living government in our Congress, they might have lived a twelvemonth on the paragraph. Cobbett and O'Connell sat side by side, in front of the opposition ranks. They looked like two great mastiffs of democracy, panting to enter the ring of political bull baiting.

I thought of going into the House of Peers, but a little trouble and a small expense was in the way. A gentleman proposed to introduce me to the King, as there was a levee to be held next day; but says he, you will have to get a court dress; and, says I, what is this court dress? Says he, you will have to get silk stockings, breeches, a cocked hat and sword. Says I, were I to put all these articles on, and look in the glass, I would not know myself. He smiled; but, says I, what will this sword, hat, &c. &c. cost? Why, says he, you may get them all for twenty guineas—twenty guineas, says I, I would not give twenty guineas to see all the Kings in Christendom. Ah, says he, you are a true Scot. On the whole, I thought the speakers of the House of Commons were very common place speakers, and not to be compared (in my opinion) with Maxwell, Price, Anthon, & many others I have heard at the Hall.

Yours, GRANT THORNBURN.

Three eminent Lawyers.

There is nothing of interest from Washington to day. The day of adjournment is close at hand, that is, if they adjourn on the day fixed by the House, 30th inst. so that it seems probable the session will end as it began, in talk, talk. It is time something was done to remedy this great evil of too much speaking in Congress.

A motion was made in the Senate on Friday to take up the Bill to repair the Mars Hill military road in this State but before any question was taken the Senate adjourned.—Port. Cour.

Villany.—We understand that on Wednesday evening about eleven o'clock as a gentleman from this city was returning from East Cambridge, where he had been transacting some business wh n about half way to the toll house on the new land which has been made by the Lowell Rail Company, he was knocked down and badly cut by a blow given from behind, by two men.—After he had fallen, they commenced rifling his pockets, but finding nothing to reward them, they stripped him of his boots and were proceeding to take his coat also, when being somewhat recovered from the blow, he escaped from them and ran toward the toll house which having reached, the villains who had pursued him, gave up the chase and returned to Cambridge.—Galaxy.

Triumphant Victory!—Coalition Forces completely routed!—The election of Charter Officers for the village of Plattsburgh, N. Y., which took place this day, has resulted in a majority to the Republican ticket of Forty-seven Votes,

over the combined forces of the Tory Wigs and supporters of Church and State measures.

The village, heretofore, has generally given a

majority for the federal ticket; and unusual

exertions were made the present year both by

money and legal coercion, to insure a continuance of the old order of things. The result has, however, clearly demonstrated the patriotic feelings which govern our citizens, in the discharge of their political duties; and is good evidence o

the fact that they will not be thought like cattle

in the market!—Plattsburgh Rep.

THE SATURDAY COURIER

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the best paper dimensions. No other weekly paper is comparable to it. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

The COURIER, though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies. This unparalleled patronage shows the high estimation in which it is every where held.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the largest variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, interesting and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Masonic Calendars, &c.; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Price Current of the Grain Market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader. The original articles of the COURIER are contributed by the able writers in the country, and in the selection of its contributors, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their extensive list includes the most valuable American journals, and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be mentioned Bulwer's New Monthly, the Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's, Mrs. Norton's La Belle Assemblee, World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. WILMER, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

In preparing the contents of the COURIER, strict regard is paid to news. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest date, is invariably given; and whenever press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of local news, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is fully prepared and published.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications, notices of the Fine Arts, &c.; descriptions of public improvements, &c.; remarks on general topics; discussions of suitable subjects, &c.; criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation shall be frankly dealt with, and no station will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

To fine the SATURDAY COURIER professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper in the American language. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

PREMIUMS.—Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's &c. or any other work of a similar character and value which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

Address, postage paid, WOODWARD & SPRAGG No. 2, Athenaeum Buildings, Franklin Place, Philad.

N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisement, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office for insertion, will be furnished with the Saturday Courier for one year.

PP

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Willard Mason, late of Turner, in said County deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice, that six weeks from the twenty-seventh day of May last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims and that they will attend to that service, at the office of Wm. K. Porter on the second Wednesday of September and the fourth Wednesday of November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of those days.

Wm. K. PORTER, Commissioner.

ISAAC GROSS, Comr.

Turner, June 19, 1834. 3w 41

BLANKS FOR SALE, by

ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, 1834.

3w 41

DR. JEBB'S Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the decripitude, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment. CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procure only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Received by the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by T. Kidder, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

6p

PROSPECTUS OF THE

GAZETTEER OF MAINE.

Now in press, and will soon be published, "A Gazetteer of Maine," compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes already published, and from original papers prepared expressly for the purpose. This work will contain a sketch of the early History of Maine, a description of the counties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all the usual matter generally comprised in the gazetteer. The whole will be under the inspection and review of able judges, and accuracy is given that the work shall be full, complete and correct.

We are aware that there has been an application for the book, and I wish to say that no subscriber will be required to take the book when published

unless he is entirely satisfied with its appearance. It is absolutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expenses, which will be considerably reduced.

JAMES BURTON, Jr.

Editor of the Gazetteer.

Conditions.—This week will contain about five hundred extra pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy, and the price will not be reduced.

Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus in their paper a few weeks, shall receive a copy of the work.

Any person who shall procure eight subscribers shall receive a copy gratis.

Bangor, April 1834.

PP

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, :::::Mexico.

I am hereby notified to the proprietors of lands heretofore situated in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the hills community for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Mexico for 1833, in the respective sum following, viz:

Names of proprietors.

Ranges. No. of lots. Acres. Distr. in 1832. Tax in 1833.

S. Small, 3 10 100 \$ 6 cts. 6 cts.

S. Small, 3 8 60 60 .75 .75

S. Small, 7 15 100 75 .75 .75

Babb. 5 10 100 100 .93 .93

The said Collector will proceed according to law of sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, in the month of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said tax and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

EDENBURGER HARLOW Jr., Collector.

M. xio, June 1st, 1834. 3w 44

PP

Prints, New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

No. 51 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicos—comprising more than one hundred and fifty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia Hoods by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States.

who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, made, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.

March 17. 6w 35

PP

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

OFFICE

URIAS BONNEY, Adm'r.

Sumner, June 11, A. D. 1834. 3w 44

PP

DR. RELFES Botanical Drops.

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate Diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of Scorful, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, (even when the bones are affected,) White Swellings, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment,) Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald-head in children, Scurvy and Scorbutic Gout, Pimpls or Carbuncles, Fester, Eruptions, and Veneral Tain, throughout the body, in which case the Drops often cure where Mercury fails. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Plasters to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by these Drops, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified.

Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and

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